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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Report of the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Elements for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/

Note by the Secretary-General

The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/34 B of 9 December 1991, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, "to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, 2/ and to submit the report of the Group of Experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session".

The present report of the Group of Experts is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned resolution.

1/ The term "denuclearization of Africa" does not prejudge the exact wording of the future treaty or convention; the purpose will be to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons.

2/ Document A/C.1/46/9.

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ANNEX

Report of the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Elements for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL			3
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 6	5
II.	REPORT OF THE MEETING OF EXPERTS	7 - 19	6
III.	RECOMMENDATIONS	20	8

Letter of transmittal dated 7 October 1992 from the Chairman of the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Elements for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts to Examine the Modalities and Elements for the Preparation and Implementation of a Convention or Treaty on the Denuclearization of Africa. The Group was appointed by you in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/34 B of 9 December 1991.

The experts appointed by you were the following:

Dr. Ahmed Benyamina
Director of the Strategic Planning Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Algeria

Ambassador Fathi Marei
Adviser on Disarmament Issues to the
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Egypt

Ambassador Oluyemi Adeniji
Director General
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria

Mrs. Liberata Mulamula
Director of Africa Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Zaire

Mr. Gift Punungwe
Director of Africa Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zimbabwe

Ambassador Ibrahim Sy
Executive Secretary,
Office of the Organization of African Unity,
New York

Colonel Gustav Zoula
Chief of Section in the Political Department
Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa

Ms. Bronte Moules
Alternate Representative of Australia
Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament,
Geneva

Mrs. Odette Jankowisch
Representative of the Division of Legal Affairs
International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna

The Second Meeting of the Group of Experts, which was organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, was held in Lomé from 28 to 30 April 1992.

The members of the Group of Experts wish to express their appreciation for the assistance that they received from staff members of the Secretariat of the United Nations. They wish, in particular, to convey their thanks to Mr. Sola Ogunbanwo, Senior Coordinator of the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Service Programme, for the valuable and special advice given to the Group.

I have been requested by the Group of Experts, as its Chairman, to submit to you, on its behalf, this report, which was unanimously endorsed.

(Signed) Ambassador Oluyemi ADENIJI
Chairman of the Group of Experts
to Examine the Modalities and
Elements for the Preparation and
Implementation of a Convention
or Treaty on the Denuclearization
of Africa

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE MODALITIES AND ELEMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A CONVENTION OR TREATY ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA a/

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 46/34 B of 9 December 1991, the General Assembly of the United Nations, bearing in mind resolution CM 1342 (LIV), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, "to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, b/ and to submit the report of the Group of Experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

2. The meeting, which was organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), was held in Lomé from 28 to 30 April 1992. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, which is located in Lomé, also provided assistance and support. His Excellency Mr. Payadowa Boukpessi, Minister of Trade and Transport of the Republic of Togo, acting on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared the meeting open. Mr. Boukpessi delivered an opening address which was followed by statements by H.E. Ambassador Ibrahim Sy, Executive Secretary, OAU, New York, and by Mr. Sola Ogunbanwo, Senior Coordinator of the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme.

3. The following experts participated in the meeting: Dr. Ahmed Benyamina, Director of the Strategic Planning Department in the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador Fathi Marei, Adviser on Disarmament Issues to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji, Director General of the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mrs. Liberata Mulamula, Director of the Africa Department in the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire; Mr. Gift Punungwe, Director of the Africa Department in the Zimbabwean Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador Ibrahim Sy, Executive Secretary of the OAU Office in New York; and Colonel Gustave Zoula, Chief of Section in the Political Department of OAU in Addis Ababa.

4. Miss Bronte Moules, alternate representative on the Australian delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, and Mrs. Odette Jankowisch, representative of the Division of Legal Affairs of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, attended the meeting as expert observers.

5. Representatives of the following countries attended the meeting as observers: Nigeria, Togo.

6. The meeting re-elected the officers who had been elected at the first meeting of the group of experts.

II. REPORT OF THE MEETING OF EXPERTS

7. Following the opening ceremony, the experts adopted the following agenda:

1. Modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa:

   (a) Relationship of the convention or treaty with other international agreements and similar zones;

   (b) Various clauses concerning, for instance, signing, ratification, entry into force, duration, reservations, amendments, withdrawal and the depositary organ.

2. Recommendations.

3. Other matters.

4. Consideration and adoption of the report.

5. Closure of the meeting.

8. With regard to the first item on the agenda, concerning the relationship of the convention or treaty with other international agreements and similar zones, the experts agreed that it was important to start by looking at the treaties establishing similar zones, specifically the Treaties of Tlatelolco and Rarotonga, in order to evaluate how they benefited States parties and to draw from them the elements most useful for the implementation of the convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa. The experts were of the opinion that the Charter of the United Nations, specifically its principles and purposes, was a vital reference for the future convention or treaty. It must be carefully evaluated and studied to see in what way the responsibility and commitment of the Security Council and the General Assembly would be involved in guaranteeing universal respect for the denuclearized status of Africa which would be established by the treaty or convention.

9. The Charter of the Organization of African Unity is also, in their view, a reference document of the utmost importance. It was pointed out that OAU would necessarily play a central role at all stages of the preparation and implementation of the treaty or convention and that it would, moreover, be the depositary organ. It would also be very closely involved in any machinery that might be proposed to deal with monitoring and verification of, and compliance with, the convention or treaty, and with the vital aspect of promoting cooperation, and developing research in and utilization of nuclear energy exclusively for purposes of economic and social development. From that standpoint, the relations to be established with IAEA in the context of the convention or treaty would also be of particular importance.

10. The experts also tackled the issue of extending concerns relating to the security of Africa to other areas; implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa could not, of course, deal with all those

concerns on its own. Particular mention was also made of the relationship which the convention or treaty would have with existing or future agreements in the field of the environment. Three agreements were mentioned in that connection, the one banning the dumping of radioactive waste in the marine environment (London Dumping Convention), c/ the one banning the dumping of toxic waste (Basel Convention) d/ and the Bamako Convention, e/ which bans the dumping of any toxic and radioactive waste, including those of foreign origin. The importance of this Convention, which is subject to ratification by the African countries, was especially underscored since it meets the particular needs of Africa in respect of environmental protection and cooperation. The experts also agreed on the importance of clearly delimiting the geographical zone to which the convention or treaty would be applicable, in specifying the obligations of maritime States and those of nuclear-weapon States.

11. With regard to the relationship with similar zones, it was noted that the process of establishing the denuclearized status of Africa was going on at the same time as efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Progress in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would undoubtedly reduce the security fears of the States of north and east Africa in particular, and would thus strengthen peace and security in the region. Moreover, because of their geographical proximity, certain States of north Africa are involved in both processes. It is therefore important to bear that in mind and to make sure that the two processes are able to enhance the security of all African States. That is one of the issues which needs to be carefully studied in the future.

12. With respect to the procedure for signing, the experts agreed that the future convention or treaty should be submitted for signature to the annual conference of Heads of State or to a conference specifically convened for that purpose. The most straightforward and economical procedure would be to circulate the draft treaty or convention to all African States and for the Heads of States to then sign it at the OAU annual summit, as was done in the case of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

13. While the ratification procedure varies according to each country's domestic procedures, the important point is to establish the minimum number of ratifications needed for the entry into force of the convention or treaty. It would certainly be desirable for the instrument to enter into effect as early as possible and, at the same time, for it to be ratified by the largest possible number of countries, including the more significant countries, South Africa in particular. On the one hand there is a general concern not to see South Africa endowed with a quasi-veto power if its ratification is posed as a pre-condition for the entry into force of the treaty. On the other hand, it seems equally important for the treaty or convention to be applied in a credible and effective manner, which supposes that South Africa, the only State in Africa suspected of possessing a military nuclear capability, must of necessity be a party. Accordingly, the experts agreed that the number of ratifications required for the entry into force of the convention or treaty should be between one third and two thirds of the membership of OAU.

Nevertheless, further thought should be given to whether it is necessary in this context to consider the designation among that number of significant countries, including South Africa in particular.

14. Consideration was also given to the question of whether the entry into force of the convention or treaty should be made conditional upon ratification, by the nuclear-weapon States, of the Additional Protocol which would be intended for them. It was agreed that it would be desirable, in this circumstance, to study further the relevant procedures adopted under the Treaties of Rarotonga f/ and Tlatelolco. g/ Nevertheless, it was stressed that, given the geographical contiguity of Africa and the Middle East, there was a need to study further the question of ensuring compliance with the future convention or treaty by any State suspected of possessing nuclear weapons, other than the five States acknowledged as having nuclear weapons.

15. In taking up the question of the duration of the convention or treaty, the experts agreed that it should be of indefinite duration.

16. The experts also agreed, given the indefinite duration, on the need to provide for an amendment procedure. The procedure for the validation of a draft amendment, and its ratification and entry into force, could be the same as that applicable to the ratification and entry into force of the treaty itself.

17. With respect to the question of reservations to the convention or treaty, the experts were of the view that no reservation procedure should be provided for, which would correspond to an increasingly generalized trend. States will, of course, still be able to indicate their own interpretations at, for example, the time of ratification, but that would not have the same force as if there were an accepted reservation procedure.

18. Turning, lastly, to the question of withdrawal, the experts agreed that a State party should be able to withdraw from the convention or treaty. Nevertheless the conditions of withdrawal should be very strict, making it an exceptional event and difficult for States to envisage.

19. Further, in view of the interest and support for the meeting evinced by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the experts stressed the importance for this institution of strengthening its support for efforts by the African countries and the Organization of African Unity aimed at promoting peace and security in Africa, finding a peaceful solution to conflicts and encouraging the adoption of disarmament measures.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The group of experts agreed to recommend that the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, should, in considering the action to be taken on this report, consider the following suggestions:

1. Decide to submit this report to the intergovernmental group of experts, the establishment of which was decided at its fifty-fourth session, and ask that group to begin formulating a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa. The intergovernmental group of experts would have available in its work:

(a) The report of both meetings of the group of experts;

(b) The comments and contributions made by the Council of Ministers in its consideration of that report;

(c) The views of the member States of OAU to which the report would be addressed, which should reach the OAU secretariat no later than the end of December 1992.

2. Request the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its forty-seventh session, to consider the possibility of providing assistance to OAU so as to enable it to conclude this task.

Notes

a/ The term "denuclearization of Africa" does not prejudge the exact wording of the future treaty or convention; the purpose will be to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons.

b/ Document A/C.1/46/9.

c/ 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter.

d/ 1989 Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

e/ 1991 Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa.

f/ 1985 South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.

g/ 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	2
II.	BACKGROUND	4 - 7	2
III.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN 1992 AND THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES	8 - 36	3
	A. Regional activities	8 - 16	3
	B. Information and education activities	17 - 22	5
	C. Training activities	23 - 25	7
	D. Special events	26 - 30	7
	E. Activities of the Department of Public Information	31 - 36	8
IV.	FINANCIAL ASPECTS	37 - 44	9
Annex.	Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign: summary status as at 30 June 1992		11

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 46/37 A of 6 December 1991, on the World Disarmament Campaign, the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1992 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1993.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Section II provides the background to the Campaign as well as the framework within which activities are being conceived and carried out following the recent changes in international relations and in the security environment in the world. Section III outlines activities carried out by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information since October 1991. Activities envisaged for 1993 are listed where appropriate. Section IV deals with financial aspects of the programme.

3. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on the implementation of the Campaign are reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board (A/47/354). Also relevant is the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/47/359).

II. BACKGROUND

4. The World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the General Assembly at the opening meeting of its second special session devoted to disarmament, on 7 June 1982, is a United Nations programme to promote global information and education on issues of arms limitation, disarmament and international security. It aims at informing, educating and generating public understanding and support for multilateral action in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The information programme focuses primarily on five major constituencies, namely, elected representatives, research institutes, educational communities, non-governmental organizations and the media.

5. During the past few years, the changed international environment brought about by the end of the cold war and agreements on major arms reductions by the former Soviet Union and the United States of America have placed disarmament in a significantly different perspective. Rather than being

directed at achieving a balance of power between two military alliances, arms control and disarmament are now seen more and more in the broader context of international peace and security. Moreover, arms limitation and disarmament efforts are being woven into the larger fabric of preventive diplomacy, conflict management and peace-building. In this context, the United Nations is assuming a new role in the field of international security, arms control and disarmament as evidenced in the declaration issued by the Security Council at its Summit Meeting on 31 January 1992 (see S/PV.3046).* While long established agenda items still need to be pursued with energy and pragmatism, new issues such as non-proliferation, confidence-building, transparency, safe storage and disposal of weapons materials, and conversion have attracted prominent consideration.

6. Information and education activities constitute a major component of the work of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. Within the framework of its mandate, the approach and emphasis of the programme reflect and complement those of the work of the Office. Thus, in response to those new developments and in order also to address newly emerging issues and concerns of the international community, the Office has adjusted its information programme to allow for a more pointed approach as regards the role of the United Nations in international peace and security. While the programme's basic objectives remain the same, the Office is making particular efforts to place additional emphasis on issues of non-proliferation, to promote arms control and disarmament in the context of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building, and to encourage various regional measures with a view to strengthening regional peace and security. Within available resources, all efforts are made to carry out the programme on a universal basis.

7. During the reporting period, the activities of the programme have been carried out within four general areas; namely, regional activities, information and education activities, training activities, and special events. In addition, the Department of Public Information, in accordance with its own mandate as well as in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, has continued to implement a number of activities in support of the work of the United Nations in the field of arms control and disarmament.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN 1992 AND THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

A. Regional activities

8. In the light of improved international relations, regional and subregional issues have acquired additional urgency and importance in the field of disarmament and security. The pursuit of regional solutions to regional problems is thus being actively encouraged by the international community. To that end, the Office for Disarmament Affairs is seeking to promote regional approaches to disarmament either through the Regional Centres or in cooperation with individual Governments. Regional conferences, meetings and seminars to facilitate exchange of ideas and information between

governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts, have been organized as a means of finding common ground and delineating areas of possible future negotiation and agreement. In this connection, the agendas of such conferences and meetings have been appropriately adjusted to give particular emphasis to newly emerging issues and concerns of the international community and to the role of the United Nations in addressing them. Particular attention has also been given to the selection of speakers and participants who, on the basis of their expertise and experience, may contribute both to clarifying issues of concern and generating new ideas.

9. During the reporting period, three regional meetings were organized, as described below.

Conference on Disarmament Issues, Hiroshima, Japan, 15-18 June 1992

10. The Conference was organized in cooperation with the Government of Japan and the Prefecture of the City of Hiroshima. Like previous similar conferences held at Kyoto in April 1989 and May 1991, this one was financed entirely from extrabudgetary resources contributed to the United Nations by the Government of Japan.

11. Under the theme "Non-proliferation and confidence-building measures in Asia and the Pacific", the Conference explored further measures for international and regional cooperation aimed at facilitating and enhancing a global response to today's emerging opportunities and challenges in the field of disarmament and security. Some 60 participants, comprising elected representatives and representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations, educational and research institutes, and the media, mainly from the Asia and the Pacific region, were invited to attend in their personal capacity.

Conference on Disarmament and Security Issues in the Asia-Pacific Region, Shanghai, China, 17-19 August 1992

12. The Conference was organized in cooperation with the Shanghai Institute for International Studies and with the support of the Government of China, which also contributed towards its funding.

13. The Conference focused on the theme "Arms control, disarmament and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region, in the context of the evolving world situation". Within this theme, several sub-items were addressed; namely, review of security and disarmament issues in the Asia and the Pacific region; measures for regional security and arms control in the North-East Asian area; and measures for regional security and arms control in the South-East Asian area. The Conference brought together some 45 high-level government officials and eminent academics in the field from the region for frank and in-depth discussions of these questions.

Seminar on Disarmament and Security in Africa, Cairo, 8-10 September 1991

14. The Seminar was organized in cooperation with the Government of Egypt, through its Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Institute for Diplomatic Studies. The Seminar, the third in a series, was attended by some 50 young diplomats from Egypt and anglophone African countries. Like previous seminars of the same nature, held at Cairo in March 1989 and May 1990, this seminar had the financial support of the Government of Egypt.

15. A number of disarmament and security issues of specific relevance to the African region were highlighted. These included panel discussions on such topics as the challenges and prospects facing Africa within a changed security environment, the role of the Organization of African Unity in preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention and conflict resolution in the African context, prospects for the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, conventional disarmament in Africa, and transparency as a confidence-building measure.

16. As for activities in this area in 1993, the Office for Disarmament Affairs intends to organize additional meetings, provided the necessary financial and human resources are made available. Proposals to convene conferences or seminars in 1993 have been made by Austria, Ecuador, Japan and Mali.

B. Information and education activities

17. Information and education activities include the preparation and dissemination of a variety of publications as well as direct interaction with the community of non-governmental organizations, mass media and research and academic institutions. The main publication of the Office, The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, covers the work of the global, multilateral deliberating and negotiating bodies in the field of disarmament and the bilateral negotiations between the Russian Federation and the United States of America. Other publications, including the quarterly review Disarmament, the Disarmament Study Series, Disarmament Topical Papers, the Disarmament Newsletter and Disarmament Facts, deal with a variety of topical issues of particular interest to their readers. These publications are specifically geared to providing factual and objective information for professionals and non-governmental organizations active in the field. The concrete achievements of disarmament negotiations in various forums, as well as newly emerging issues and innovative approaches to international peace and security, have figured prominently in these publications.

18. During the period under review, the Office has issued and distributed the following publications:

(a) The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 16 (1991);

(b) Disarmament: A Periodic Review by the United Nations (four issues);

(c) Disarmament Study Series (three issues);

(d) Topical Papers (two issues);

(e) Disarmament Newsletter (six issues);

(f) Disarmament Facts (three issues).

19. The Office for Disarmament Affairs will continue, in the forthcoming months and in 1993, to publish and disseminate the publications listed above. This will include, in addition to recurrent publications, Disarmament Study Series No. 25, on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment; and Topical Papers containing material presented at the meetings organized by the Office in 1992 at Kathmandu, Hiroshima, Shanghai and Cairo.

20. In order to give publicity to and generate support for the goals of the draft convention banning chemical weapons and its universal application, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has been engaged in the production of a 60-minute television documentary on the subject of chemical weapons and warfare. The production is undertaken by the Japanese television corporation, NHK Creative, with technical advice provided by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat. It is financed from contributions by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden. The documentary is now in its final stage of production and is expected to be released by the end of the year.

21. In addition, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has been engaged in a joint project with the International Association of University Presidents to develop an education programme on arms limitation, disarmament and security for colleges and universities. The project aims at expanding the teaching of specialized courses on arms control at the university level worldwide. The project comprises three phases, namely, to identify existing interdisciplinary courses treating arms control issues; to develop prototype courses to be tried out at a number of selected universities; and, after appropriate evaluation and revision, to introduce these courses to other universities. The first phase of the project has been completed and prototype courses are currently being developed.

22. The Office for Disarmament Affairs has continued to carry out speaking engagements for groups visiting the United Nations in both New York and Geneva. Some of those groups included members of parliament and elected representatives from Member States, religious groups, university, college and secondary-level students, educators and representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations. Efforts have also been made by the staff of the Office to continue attending and participating in events organized by the non-governmental organizations and to be available for lectures at various universities.

C. Training activities

23. Training is provided to young diplomats within the framework of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme. The programme, established by the General Assembly to promote expertise in disarmament, involves some 25 fellows largely from developing countries and normally lasts four months. It comprises a series of lectures and attendance at meetings of the Conference on Disarmament and the First Committee of the General Assembly, as well as visits to various host countries. The whole programme is being reviewed with a view to increasing its usefulness and cost-effectiveness. One change already introduced this year has allowed for a small increase in the number of fellows, from 25 to 30, without a commensurate increase in cost. The changes also involve gearing the programme of lectures to concentrate on regional approaches to disarmament, non-proliferation issues, confidence-building and conflict-prevention. Further information on the activities of this programme is provided in the relevant report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at the current session.

24. Training is also provided to graduate students through the internship programme of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. This activity is organized in cooperation with the United Nations ad hoc internship programme to introduce graduate students to the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Students are given on-the-job training and the opportunity to follow deliberations of disarmament bodies at Headquarters such as the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission. During the period under review, the Office provided such training to 10 graduate students from different geographical regions.

25. A similar internship programme is sponsored by the Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in cooperation with the Information Service at Geneva, allowing graduate students to familiarize themselves with the activities of the Conference on Disarmament.

D. Special events

26. Disarmament Week (24-30 October) was commemorated in 1991, as in past years, with events at both Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva. In New York, Disarmament Week was observed by the First Committee of the General Assembly at its 21st meeting on 29 October. During the observance ceremony, statements were made by the Chairman of the First Committee, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General (see A/C.1/46/PV.21).

27. On 31 October, the Disarmament Week Non-Governmental Organization Forum was held at Headquarters. It was organized by the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Disarmament and co-sponsored by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information. The Forum, entitled "Promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional

arms", consisted of a panel discussion on the United Nations study on the same subject.

28. The Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs organized, during Disarmament Week, an annual exhibition of disarmament activities, international legal instruments relating to disarmament and United Nations publications on disarmament, which was held in the visitors' area at the Palais des Nations. The Geneva Branch also participated in a special seminar organized by the Special Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Disarmament (Geneva) on arms and disarmament: views from the South, on 24 and 25 October at the Palais des Nations.

29. Similar events and activities are envisaged for Disarmament Week 1992.

30. During Disarmament Week, many United Nations information centres issued special backgrounders for radio, television and press services, organized exhibits, and cooperated with local non-governmental organizations in planning and organizing special observances.

E. Activities of the Department of Public Information

31. During the reporting period, the Department of Public Information continued to publicize United Nations activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament in printed form, and through radio, television and interpersonal contacts. In this connection, United Nations radio and television continued to devote coverage to disarmament-related issues and to disseminate their coverage worldwide in different languages. In particular, several special in-depth radio programmes were devoted to disarmament issues, namely, "Disarmament: challenge to humanity"; "Africa: a nuclear-weapon-free zone - transforming a declaration into a legally binding treaty"; "Promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms"; "South Africa's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty"; and "Strengthening the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency". In addition, the monthly radio magazine UN Africa featured a special coverage of the United Nations disarmament fellowship programme. In connection with the 1992 Disarmament Week, the Department is planning to produce a radio documentary on disarmament in the post-cold-war era.

32. In addition, the 35-minute United Nations video documentary on the work of the Special Commission on Iraq, entitled "Hide and seek in Iraq", has been distributed and shown on television networks worldwide. The Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, is currently undertaking the production of an updated video documentary on disarmament.

33. Other ongoing information activities of the Department of Public Information relating to disarmament include answering public inquiries and arranging briefings for non-governmental organizations. During the reporting

period, 24 such briefings and speaking engagements were organized for a variety of groups. On 2 April 1992, the Department organized a special briefing for non-governmental organizations on nuclear non-proliferation and the verification system which was attended by some 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations at Headquarters.

34. The activities described above were supplemented by special activities at United Nations Headquarters and at various information centres and services worldwide to mark Disarmament Week.

35. The 1992 Conference for Non-Governmental Organizations of the Department of Public Information, held at Headquarters from 9 to 11 September, had the theme "Regional conflicts: threats to world peace and progress". The Conference examined the causes, dynamics and consequences of regional conflicts, reviewed the central role of the United Nations in disarmament, peacemaking and peace-keeping, and addressed the important role of non-governmental organizations in conflict resolution and humanitarian intercession.

36. In addition, during the reporting period, United Nations information centres and services contributed to the efforts of the Office for Disarmament Affairs by publicizing disarmament issues. This included redisseminating press releases and other printed materials in both official United Nations languages and local languages, and distributing radio and television programmes. Several information centres organized exhibits, seminars and round-table discussions on disarmament. For example, in connection with the 1991 Disarmament Week, the information centres at Brazzaville and Manila held exhibitions of disarmament materials and publications; the United Nations Information Centre at Dhaka organized in cooperation with the United Nations Association of Bangladesh a symposium on disarmament issues; and the United Nations Information Centre at Cairo organized a radio quiz on questions of disarmament.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

37. Voluntary contributions remain the primary source of financing for the Office's activities to implement the programme. On 29 October 1991, the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/59 C of 4 December 1990, convened the Ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign as an opportunity for Member States to provide financial support to the various activities of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

38. The Conference was attended by 80 delegations, 26 of which made statements. However, despite encouraging political support expressed in the statements, the financial resources of the Campaign remain meagre as total pledges to the Trust Fund continued to decrease.

39. At the Conference, 23 States announced their pledges in convertible and non-convertible currencies. A total of $141,115 was pledged in unspecified contributions to the programme of the World Disarmament Campaign.

40. Pledges were also made to the Regional Centres as follows: $34,569 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; $51,687 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; and $32,873 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Some $655,936 were pledged to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, of which the equivalent of $227,609 was in non-convertible currency.

41. In addition to the pledges made at the Pledging Conference, contributions were made by Member States to the Trust Fund up to 30 June 1992 amounting to $120,208 (see also A/CONF.159/2).

42. Arrangements are being made to hold a tenth Pledging Conference, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/37 A. It will be convened by the Secretary-General during Disarmament Week 1992.

43. For the implementation of the July 1991 to June 1992 programme of activities, the Trust Fund was charged $181,962 in convertible currency. The available balance (excluding unpaid pledges) that remained in the Trust Fund as at 30 June 1992 amounted to $234,795 in convertible and $253 in non-convertible currencies (at official rates as at 30 June 1992).

44. Any remaining funds will be used for the implementation of the proposed 1993 programme of activities. Use of non-convertible resources remaining in the Trust Fund will be determined in consultation with donor countries at a later stage.

ANNEX

Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign:
summary status as at 30 June 1992

(United States dollars)

	Convertible	Non-convertible	Total
I. Income			
1982-June 1991			
Pledges by Member States	1 634 192	4 278 954	5 913 146 a/
Contributions by private sources	160 258	-	160 258
Interest income	222 474	250	222 724
Subtotal	2 016 924	4 279 204	6 296 128
July 1991-June 1992			
Pledges by Member States	118 466	142 857	261 323
Contributions by private sources	863	-	863
Interest income	14 698	2 127	16 825
Subtotal	134 027	144 984	279 011
Total income (1982-1992)	2 150 951	4 424 188	6 575 139
II. Expenditure			
1982-June 1991	1 544 941	2 644 468	4 189 409
July 1991-June 1992	174 829	(21 384)	153 445
Total expenditure (1982-1992)	1 719 770	2 623 084	4 342 854
III. Status as at 30 June 1992			
(a) Pledges and contributions			
Total pledges and contributions (1982-1992)	2 150 951	4 424 188	6 575 139
Less: Deposited pledges/contributions	2 100 213	3 281 546	5 381 759
Less: Net loss on exchange on pledges	4 821	1 108 650	1 113 471
Outstanding pledges	45 917	33 992	79 909
(b) Deposited pledges and contributions	2 100 213	3 281 546	5 381 759
Less: Loss on exchange on cash balance	145 648	658 209	803 857
Less: Total expenditure (1982-1992)	1 719 770	2 623 084	4 342 854
Balance excluding unpaid pledges as at 30 June 1992	234 795	253	235 048

a/ Excludes pledges made in 1989 that are to be recorded as income in 1992 and 1993.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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12 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 63 (c)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By its resolution 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare for each regular session of the Assembly a composite table of signatories of and parties to multilateral disarmament agreements with a view to enabling the Assembly to take up the question of their status, if it deemed it appropriate.

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General submits in the annex to the present report an updated composite table of signatories of and parties to multilateral disarmament agreements, as reported by the depositaries of those agreements, as at 31 July 1992. 1/

Notes

1/ The information contained in the present report reproduces data furnished by the Secretary-General where he is the depositary of the treaties or agreements concerned and by those Governments which are depositaries in other cases. Inclusion of information as to the treaties and agreements of which the Secretary-General is not the depositary is as reported by the respective depositaries.

The Secretary-General is the depositary of (a) the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, (b) the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and (c) the Convention on Prohibitions or

Notes (continued)

Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

France is the depositary of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

Mexico is the depositary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

The Netherlands is the depositary of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty).

The Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America are depositaries of (a) the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, (b) the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, (c) the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, (d) the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, and (e) the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

The United States of America is the depositary of the Antarctic Treaty.

The Secretary-General of the South Pacific Forum Secretariat is the depositary of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga).

ANNEX

Composite table of signatories of and parties to multilateral disarmament agreements as at 31 July 1992, as reported by depositaries

(s) signed, (r) ratified (including accessions and successions)

Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol	Antarctic Treaty	Partial Test Ban	Outer Space	Treaty of Tlatelolco	Non-proliferation	Seabed	Biological weapons	ENMOD	Celestial bodies	Conventional weapons a/	Treaty of Rarotonga	CFE Treaty
Afghanistan	r		s	r s r		s r	s r	s r	r		s		
Albania	r					r		r					
Algeria	r		s	r			r		r				
Angola	r												
Antigua and Barbuda	r			r r	s r	r			r				
Argentina	r	s r	s	r s r	s		s r	s r	r		s		
Armenia													
Australia	r	s r	s	r s r		s r	s r	s r	s r	r	s r	s r	
Austria	s r	r	s	r s r		s r	s r	s r	r	s r	s r		r
Azerbaijan													
Bahamas				r r	s r	r	r	r					
Bahrain	r					r		r					
Bangladesh	r			r r		r		r	r				
Barbados	r			r	s r	s r		s r					
Belarus			s	r s r			s r	s r	s r		s	r	
Belgium	s r	s r	s	r s r		s r	s r	s r	s r		s		s r
Belize					s	r		r					
Benin	r		s	r r		s r	s r	s r	s r		(I and III)	r	
Bhutan	r			r		r		r					
Bolivia	r		s	r s	s	r s		s r	s				

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Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol		Antarctic Treaty		Partial Test Ban		Outer Space		Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-proliferation		Seabed		Biological weapons		ENMOD		Celestial bodies		Conventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga		CFE Treaty	
Bosnia and Herzegovina																										
Botswana						r	s				s	r	s	r	s	r										
Brazil	s	r		r	s	r	s	r	s	r b/			s	r	s	r	s	r								
Brunei Darussalam												r				r										
Bulgaria	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r			s	r
Burkina Faso		r			s		s	r			s	r				r										
Burundi					s		s					r	s		s											
Cambodia		r										r	s		s	r										
Cameroon		r			s		s				s	r	s													
Canada	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s				s	r
Cape Verde		r				r						r		r		r		r								
Central African Republic		r				r	s					r	s	r	s											
Chad					s	r					s	r														
Chile	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r b/					s	r			s	r						
China		r		r					s (A.P.II)	r c/				r		r					s	r	s (P.2-3)	r d/		
Colombia				r	s	r	s		s	r	s	r	s		s	r										
Comoros																										
Congo												r		r		r										
Cook Islands																							s	r		
Costa Rica					s	r			s	r	s	r	s		s	r										
Côte d'Ivoire		r			s	r					s	r		r	s											
Croatia																										
Cuba		r		r				r						r	s	r	s	r			s	r				

.../.

Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol		Antarctic Treaty		Partial Test Ban		Outer Space		Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-proliferation		Seabed		Biological weapons		ENMOD		Celestial bodies	Conventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga		CFE Treaty	
Cyprus		r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			r				
Czechoslovakia	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r		s	r			s	r
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		r		r								r				r		r							
Denmark	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r		s	r			s	r
Djibouti																									
Dominica									s	r b/		r													
Dominican Republic		r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r									
Ecuador		r		r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r				s	r				
Egypt	s	r			s	r	s	r			s	r			s			r		s					
El Salvador	s				s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r									
Equatorial Guinea		r				r		r				r	s			r									
Estonia		r										r													
Ethiopia	s	r			s		s				s	r	s	r	s	r	s								
Fiji		r				r		r				r			s	r						s	r		
Finland	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r		s	r				
France	s	r	s	r			s	r	s (A.P.I-II)	r (A.P.I-II)		r				r			s	s (I and II)	r			s	r
Gabon					s	r						r			s										
Gambia		r				r	s				s	r	s		s										
Georgia																									r
Germany	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r		s				s	r
Ghana		r			s	r	s				s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r							
Greece	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r		r		s	r			s	r

Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol		Antarctic Treaty		Partial Test Ban		Outer Space		Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-prolif-eration		Seabed		Bio-logical weapons		ENMOD		Celestial bodies		Con-ventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga		CFE Treaty	
Grenada		r							s	r		r				r										
Guatemala		r		r		s	r			s	r	s	r	s		s	r		r	s			r			
Guinea												r	s													
Guinea-Bissau		r				r		r				r		r		r										
Guyana							s								s											
Haiti					s		s		s	r	s	r			s											
Holy See		r					s					r					s									
Honduras					s	r	s		s	r	s	r	s		s	r										
Hungary		r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r			s	r
Iceland		r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s				s				s	r
India	s	r		r	s	r	s	r						r	s	r	s	r	s		s	r				
Indonesia		r			s	r	s				s	r			s	r										
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		r			s	r	s				s	r	s	r	s	r	s									
Iraq		r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s									
Ireland		r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s					
Israel		r			s	r	s	r																		
Italy	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s				s	r
Jamaica		r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r		r										
Japan	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r		r			s	r				
Jordan		r			s	r	s				s	r	s	r	s	r										
Kazakhstan																										
Kenya		r				r					s	r				r										
Kiribati												r											s	r		
Kuwait		r			s	r		r			s	r			s	r		r								
Kyrgyzstan																										

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Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol	Antarctic Treaty	Partial Test Ban	Outer Space	Treaty of Tlatelolco	Non-proliferation	Seabed	Biological weapons	ENMOD	Celestial bodies	Conventional weapons a/	Treaty of Rarotonga	CFE Treaty
Lao People's Democratic Republic	r		s r	s r		s r	s r	s r	s r		r		
Latvia	r					r	r						
Lebanon	r		s r	s r		s r	s	s r	s				
Lesotho	r			s		s r	s r	s r					
Liberia	r		s r			s r	s	s	s				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	r		s r	r		s r	r	r					
Liechtenstein	r					r	r	r			s r		
Lithuania	r					r							
Luxembourg	s r		s r	s		s r	s r	s r	s		s		s r
Madagascar	r		s r	r		s r	s	s					
Malawi	r		r			r		s	r				
Malaysia	r		s r	s		s r	s r	s r					
Maldives	r					s r							
Mali			s	r		s r	s	s					
Malta	r		r			s r	s r	s r					
Marshall Islands													
Mauritania			s r										
Mauritius	r		r	r		s r	s r	s r					
Mexico	r		s r	s r	s r	s r	r	s r		r	s r		
Micronesia (Federated States of)													
Monaco	r												
Mongolia	r		s r	s r		s r	s r	s r	s r		s r		

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Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol		Antarctic Treaty		Partial Test Ban		Outer Space		Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-proliferation		Seabed		Biological weapons		ENMOD		Celestial bodies		Conventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga		CFE Treaty	
Morocco		r			s	r		r			s	r	s	r	s		s		s		s					
Mozambique												r														
Myanmar					s	r	s	r					s		s											
Namibia																										
Nauru												r											s	r		
Nepal		r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s											
Netherlands	s	r		r	s	r	s	r	s (A.P.I)	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r
New Zealand		r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r		r			s		s	r		
Nicaragua	s	r			s	r	s		s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s				s					
Niger		r			s	r	s	r					s	r	s	r										
Nigeria		r			s	r		r			s	r			s	r					s					
Niue																							s	r		
Norway	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r			s	r
Oman																r										
Pakistan		r			s	r	s	r							s	r		r		r	s	r				
Panama		r			s	r	s		s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r										
Papua New Guinea		r		r		r		r				r				r		r					s	r		
Paraguay		r			s				s	r	s	r	s			r										
Peru		r		r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r			s							
Philippines		r			s	r	s				s	r			s	r			s	r	s					
Poland	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r				s	r		s	r
Portugal	s	r			s							r		r	s	r	s					s			s	
Qatar		r										r		r	s	r										
Republic of Korea		r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r		r								

.../

Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol		Antarctic Treaty		Partial Test Ban		Outer Space		Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-proliferation		Seabed		Bio-logical weapons		ENMOD		Celestial bodies	Con-ventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga		CFE Treaty	
Republic of Moldova																									r
Romania	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	s				s	r
Russian Federation		r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s (A.P.II)	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r		s	r	s (P.2-3)	r	s	
Rwanda		r			s	r	s					r	s	r	s	r									
Saint Kitts and Nevis		r										r				r									
Saint Lucia		r							s			r				r									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									s	r		r													
Samoa					s	r						r										s	r		
San Marino					s	r	s	r			s	r			s	r									
Sao Tome and Principe												r		r		r		r							
Saudi Arabia		r						r				r	s	r	s	r									
Senegal		r			s	r					s	r	s		s	r									
Seychelles						r		r				r		r		r									
Sierra Leone		r			s	r	s	r				r	s		s	r	s			s					
Singapore						r		r			s	r	s	r	s	r									
Slovenia						r						r		r		r					r				
Solomon Islands		r										r		r		r		r				s	r		
Somalia					s		s				s	r			s										
South Africa		r	s	r		r	s	r				r	s	r	s	r									
Spain	s	r		r	s	r		r				r		r	s	r	s	r		s				s	r
Sri Lanka		r			s	r	s	r			s	r			s	r	s	r							
Sudan		r			s	r					s	r	s							s					

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Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol		Antarctic Treaty		Partial Test Ban		Outer Space		Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-proliferation		Seabed		Biological weapons		ENMOD		Celestial bodies	Conventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga		CFE Treaty	
Suriname		r							s	r		r													
Swaziland		r				r					s	r	s	r		r									
Sweden	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r		r		s	r				
Switzerland	s	r		r	s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r		r		s	r				
Syrian Arab Republic		r			s	r		r			s	r			s		s								
Tajikistan																									
Thailand	s	r			s	r	s	r				r			s	r									
Togo		r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r				s					
Tonga		r				r		r				r				r									
Trinidad and Tobago		r			s	r	s		s	r	s	r													
Tunisia		r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			r				
Turkey	s	r			s	r	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s			s				s	r
Turkmenistan																									
Tuvalu												r										s	r		
Uganda		r			s	r		r				r				r	s								
Ukraine					s	r	s	r					s	r	s	r	s	r		s	r				r
United Arab Emirates															s										
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s (A.P.I and II)	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r		s				s	r
United Republic of Tanzania		r			s	r						r	s		s										

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Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol		Antarctic Treaty		Partial Test Ban		Outer Space		Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-proliferation		Seabed		Biological weapons		ENMOD		Celestial bodies		Conventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga	CFE Treaty	
United States of America	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s (A.P.I and II)	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s			s	r
Uruguay	s	r		r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r	s			r			s	r					
Uzbekistan																									
Vanuatu																									
Venezuela	s	r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r			s	r									
Viet Nam		r						r				r		r		r		r			s				
Yemen		r			s	r		r			s	r	s	r	s	r	s	r							
Yugoslavia	s	r			s	r	s				s	r	s	r	s	r					s	r			
Zaire					s	r	s				s	r			s	r	s								
Zambia						r		r				r		r											
Zimbabwe												r				r									

a/ Protocols I, II and III have been accepted except where otherwise indicated.

b/ Party has not waived requirements under article 28 of the Treaty.

c/ A.P. means Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

d/ P. means Protocol to the Treaty of Rarotonga.

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 63 (c)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Page 4

   The entries for China should read as on the attached page.

2. Page 6

   The entries for Guatemala should read as on the attached page.

ANNEX

Composite table of signatories of and parties to multilateral disarmament agreements as at 31 July 1992, as reported by depositaries

(s) signed, (r) ratified (including accessions and succession)

Signatory or Party reported	Geneva Protocol	Antarctic Treaty	Partial Test Ban	Outer Space	Treaty of Tlatelolco		Non-proliferation	Seabed	Biological weapons	ENMOD	Celestial bodies	Conventional weapons a/		Treaty of Rarotonga		CFE Treaty
					(A.P.II) c/									(P.2-3) d/		
China	r	r		r	s	r	r	r	r			s	r	s	r	

a/ Protocols I, II and III have been accepted except where noted otherwise.

c/ A.P. means Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

d/ P. means Protocol to the Treaty of Rarotonga.

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Guatemala	r	r	s r		s	r s	r s	s r	r	s	r		

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NARCOTIC DRUGS

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
II.	COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING	4 - 149	4
	A. United Nations	4 - 96	4
	1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme	4 - 64	4
	2. Department of Public Information	65 - 71	15
	3. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	72 - 76	16
	4. United Nations Development Programme	77 - 79	17
	5. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	80	17
	6. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	81 - 82	18
	7. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	83 - 85	18

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CONTENTS (continued)

		Paragraphs	Page
	8. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	86 - 89	19
	9. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	90 - 93	20
	10. World Food Programme	94 - 96	20
B.	Specialized agencies and related organizations	97 - 149	21
	1. International Labour Organisation	97 - 104	21
	2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	105 - 111	23
	3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	112 - 119	24
	4. International Civil Aviation Organization	120 - 124	26
	5. World Health Organization	125 - 133	27
	6. World Bank	134 - 137	29
	7. International Monetary Fund	138	30
	8. International Fund for Agricultural Development	139 - 141	30
	9. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	142 - 145	31
	10. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	146 - 149	31
III.	EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION	150 - 168	32

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In view of the increased recognition by the international community of the need for closer cooperation to counter the mounting threat to communities, economies and nations posed by the alarming scale of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the General Assembly decided to create a single drug control programme in order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure in this field. Established in 1991, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has been entrusted with the exclusive responsibility for coordination and leadership, and for ensuring system-wide complementarity and non-duplication of efforts in all United Nations drug control activities.

2. In response to requests by the General Assembly (most recently in section I of its resolution 46/103 of 16 December 1991), and in pursuit of concerted international action as well as a strengthened United Nations system-wide response to the drug abuse phenomenon, the Secretary-General has, since 1980 submitted an annual report on international cooperation in drug abuse control. Following the special session of the General Assembly in February 1990, devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the adoption of the Global Programme of Action set forth in the annex to its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, as well as the proclamation, in the same resolution, of the period from 1991 to 2000 as the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, to be devoted to promoting the implementation worldwide of the Global Programme of Action, a review of government efforts to implement the measures contained therein has been incorporated in the present report, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/102 of 16 December 1991.

3. The report of the Secretary-General on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking (A/46/511) submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session outlined activities undertaken from 1 July 1990 through 30 June 1991. To allow for more comprehensive reporting, and taking account of the difficulties encountered by certain bodies in the United Nations system with a reporting period ending at mid-year, it has been agreed that future reports on this item should cover full calendar years. A transitional report to cover the last six months of 1991 was thus required, and the present document therefore covers the period from 1 July through December 1991. The report to be submitted to the forty-eighth session will then cover the entire calendar year 1992.

II. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

A. United Nations

1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

4. During the last six months of 1991, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which had assumed the functions of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, as well as those of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, began to discharge its responsibilities of leadership and coordination for all drug control activities across the United Nations system, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/179.

5. The present report does not dwell on the organizational changes called for in resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, which aimed at the establishment of a new entity capable of rising to the challenge of extremely complex mandates and expectations. With its new structure, the Programme draws on different areas of expertise to ensure the complementarity of functions between normative and operational activities.

6. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme has endeavoured to be an effective channel of communication and coordination on all drug control matters within the United Nations system. The Executive Director of the Programme has participated fully in the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, through the machinery of which the Programme has contributed not only to the annual overview report of the Committee, but also to activities in the United Nations system on such priority matters as international drug abuse control, the system-wide plan of action for African economic recovery and development, the evolving situation in Eastern Europe and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and various problems involving the relationship between the environment and development, particularly in rural areas.

7. An ad hoc inter-agency meeting on coordination in matters of international drug abuse control was held at the headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in London in September 1991. To facilitate the exchange of information at both the policy-making and technical levels, a list of focal points for drug abuse control matters in the various programmes and organizations was established and circulated at the ad hoc inter-agency meeting. The Programme continued its coordinating role in the ongoing review of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. 1/

8. The Programme initiated a dialogue with the World Bank to encourage introduction of a "drug dimension" in its economic and sectoral work and its lending strategies, and endeavoured to establish cooperation in three main areas: research on the impact of illegal drugs on national economies;

sponsoring of technical assistance in support of World Bank lending activities; and preparation of development strategies and plans, in particular those concerning the major drug-producing countries. Regional development banks, notably the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, have also been targeted for cooperation. Following a joint programme of technical cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, extensive consultations were held with IFAD to strengthen collaboration in programming and implementing joint activities for reducing illicit narcotics crops.

9. The Programme has pioneered yet another promising initiative, the "debt-for-drugs" swap concept, aimed largely at converting the official bilateral debt of heavily indebted producer countries into local currency debt, the servicing of which would be set aside in a national "fund for alternative development", to be used specifically for the financing of drug control and alternative development activities.

10. The need to intensify United Nations system-wide cooperation on drug control issues was recognized in the establishment in 1991 of a Task Force on Drug Control of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy by the major United Nations funding agencies.

11. The Programme has paid increased attention to direct contacts with other concerned organizations and agencies and specifically to encouraging such contacts among specialists, notably those of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and of the Programme on Substance Abuse of the World Health Organization (WHO). A long-term tripartite project was agreed upon with ILO and WHO on drug abuse prevention in the workplace in developing countries. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and WHO also sponsored a technical brainstorming meeting on the craving mechanism, and joint programming exercises for field activities have been carried out with WHO. The Programme and WHO are collaborating closely in the development of a demand reduction programme for Eastern and Central Europe.

12. Under the auspices of the Programme, a meeting of drug law enforcement training experts from Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, together with the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), was convened to examine international coordination of training projects and the development of a drug control programme for the Balkan route countries.

13. In proclaiming the period from 1991 to 2000 the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse in its resolution S-17/2, the General Assembly identified as its principal objective the promotion of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and its translation into practical action to the widest possible extent. The pace of activities in the initial phase of the Decade, begun under the theme "A Global Response to a Global Challenge", will undoubtedly quicken in the years ahead. The appointment of a full-time

Coordinator for the Decade was welcomed by the Assembly in its resolution 46/103. The Coordinator, able to draw on the resources of the Programme as a whole, is to promote and monitor international efforts for the Decade, and will be responsible for preparing reports required by intergovernmental bodies. The Assembly, in the same resolution, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to keep it informed of developments in this area. To expedite the promotion and observance of the Decade, Governments are being invited to establish, if they have not already done so, national focal points or coordinating committees for the Decade. Responses will be compiled in a master directory designed to facilitate the exchange of information on the activities undertaken. Specially prepared information material will be disseminated to help intensify international, regional and national efforts in combating drug abuse.

14. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Conference of Mayors against Drugs have jointly established the Urban Action Fund against Drugs. Close coordination has been maintained between the Programme and the New York-based Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse and the Vienna-based Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotic Drugs.

15. The substantive activities of the Programme during the period under review are reported below, with due consideration given to mandates under the Global Programme of Action, to major chapters of the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and to targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted at the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. 2/

(a) Servicing the drug control bodies

16. In its function as secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme serviced meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for the regions of Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as that of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. Substantive servicing of the global network of law enforcement-related meetings was provided to strengthen regional cooperation and promote coordinated action against illicit trafficking, particularly in connection with the above-mentioned meetings of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Subcommission.

17. Concerning the functioning of the international drug control treaties, the data contained in the annual reports of Governments for 1990 were analysed by the Programme. They provide the basis for a number of its documents and computerized drug seizure data, as well as information on trends in illicit drug trafficking.

18. The secretariat issued 11 notifications on behalf of the Secretary-General, informing member States of various matters relating to international drug control as required by the conventions. These included

designations of competent authorities under articles 7 and 17 of the 1988 Convention, the proposal to include 10 substances in tables I and II of that Convention, as well as prohibition of and restrictions on the export and import of psychotropic substances, as provided for in article 13 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. 3/

19. Secretariat services were provided for the fiftieth session of the International Narcotics Control Board, held in October 1991, as well as for two meetings of the Board's Advisory Expert Group held in September and November 1991 to assist in preparing an assessment as required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, following receipt of a notification of the Government of the United States of America proposing the inclusion of 10 additional chemicals in tables I and II of that Convention.

20. At its fiftieth session, the International Narcotics Control Board adopted its annual report for 1991, presenting a broad assessment of the drug control situation worldwide, the working of the drug control treaty system and the compliance of Governments with the treaties. Two reports of a more technical nature were published: the first providing annual statistics on the worldwide licit movement of narcotic drugs, as well as estimates of legitimate requirements for each drug and an analysis of trends in their manufacture, trade and consumption; and the second providing similar data on psychotropic substances.

21. During the second half of 1991, the secretariat analysed data provided by over 140 Governments on the licit movement of drugs during 1990, providing the basis for Board detection of possible diversion and of shortcomings in national legislation and organizational structures. The Board also continued to advise Governments on the implementation of provisions of the international drug control conventions.

22. A training seminar for drug control administrators from 21 countries in eastern, central and southern Africa was held at Nairobi in December 1991. In addition, at the request of the Governments of Bulgaria, Guinea and Namibia, consultancy missions were undertaken to assist the authorities in their efforts to strengthen the drug control system.

23. In order to achieve a balance between supply and demand for opiates, an evaluation of the situation in two main producer countries (Australia and India) took place. Excessive stocks of opiate raw materials have been further reduced during 1991. The Board called on all Governments concerned to continue to limit production in such a way that worldwide stocks should reach a reasonable level of approximately one year of consumption.

(b) Strengthening the international system of control of licit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

24. As noted in the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991, 4/ the system of control of the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has, in general, continued to operate satisfactorily.

However, many Governments have only just begun to implement measures as required by article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 5/ aimed at preventing substance diversion for illicit manufacture. A data bank on seizures and illicit movement of substances in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and other substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs is being established to strengthen government vigilance. Two advisory expert groups met to assist the Board in its review of 10 substances proposed by the Government of the United States for scheduling under the 1988 Convention. The Board communicated the results of its assessment to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth session (E/CN.7/1992/2).

25. In order to assist the Board and to facilitate implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme Laboratory compiled, summarized and published, in Scientific and Technical Notes (SCITEC/9, November 1991), technical information on the 12 substances in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and on the 10 chemicals notified to the Secretary-General for review by the Board and possible scheduling in 1992. Information concerning scheduled substances was incorporated into the regular training curriculum for chemists of national laboratories. The establishment of practical guidelines for the participation of chemists and forensic laboratories in the operation of law enforcement agencies against clandestine laboratories has started. In line with the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 11, and paragraphs 47 and 50 of the Global Programme of Action, the Programme Laboratory extended assistance in the area of drug quality control laboratories to the Drug Management and Policies Division and the Programme on Substance Abuse of WHO. The preparation of a new edition of the Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control 6/ has been initiated.

26. On the basis of the 1990 government reports on the functioning of drug control treaties, the Programme began preparing new editions of the following two publications: National Authorities Empowered to Issue Certificates and Authorizations for the Import and Export of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; 7/ and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control. 8/

27. Technical assistance including training courses has continued to be provided to national drug control administrators and through the assistance programme initiated in 1989 to update and harmonize pharmaceutical laws and regulations in West African countries.

28. In supporting government efforts to minimize misuse of psychotropic substances and to promote their rational prescription, the Programme undertook to finalize training in methods of investigation and of controlling precursors and essential chemicals.

29. As part of a multisectoral programme of the Drug Control Programme, controls over licit opium production in India were reinforced through

technical assistance in the establishment of a computerized registry system and a radio network linking all drug control units, and in the upgrading of laboratories at local opium factories.

(c) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

30. In line with targets 2 and 3 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, a number of law enforcement projects implemented in Africa included preventive education as a component. Prevention was dealt with in seven projects in Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania. Eastern and southern African Governments have planned the establishment of a drug abuse monitoring system. The Programme has funded training courses at subregional and national levels for professionals with responsibility for demand reduction. Emphasis is placed on developing training skills in Africa, and a steadily increasing proportion of the lecturers is drawn from the region (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, targets 4 and 5). In this regard, Programme-funded special courses organized by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions to upgrade the qualifications of workers in the field of demand reduction. Emphasis was placed on the training of trainers.

31. In Latin America, demand reduction programmes, often focused on school-age children, have continued in eight countries. Bolivian and Colombian projects have targeted the urban young, such as "street children", through preventive education activities, and vocational training and anti-drug media campaigns designed to heighten public awareness have been used as prevention strategies.

32. In South-East Asia, highland development projects in Thailand have incorporated prevention activities. In Myanmar, such activities have continued, bringing to a close the third phase of Programme assistance, covering the period 1986-1991. A new demand reduction project to begin in 1992 has been prepared for Malaysia.

33. In South-West Asia, several preventive education and drug demand reduction programmes have been designed, initiated or continued in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

34. In the Caribbean, prevention programmes are now operational in the Bahamas, Belize, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Demand reduction projects are to start in 1992 in Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Haiti, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. A project to produce model prevention material for use in schools in the eastern Caribbean was completed in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

35. As regards global activities, the International Drug Abuse Assessment System has developed its database from information submitted by States in part B of the annual reports questionnaire. A report on the extent, patterns

and trends of drug abuse in the world was prepared for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1992. 9/ Work was completed on a further questionnaire, to be addressed to Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, on the extent of their fulfilment of the first seven targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control.

36. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme Laboratory continues to assist national drug testing laboratories in demand reduction activities and in the use of recommended methods for testing body fluids, as well as through the collection and distribution of relevant reference standards for metabolites (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 4). Fellowships have been provided in body fluid testing techniques to four fellows (one each in Trinidad and Tobago and Turkey, and two in India) in three collaborating laboratories.

37. The information activities of the Programme have included the following: continuation of work on a worldwide directory of non-governmental organizations active in drug abuse control (ibid., target 3); two issues of the Information Letter during the period under review; a permanent exhibit on Programme activities at the Vienna International Centre, seen by approximately 70,000 visitors each year (target 3); continuing responses of the Film/Video Library to governmental, educational and private requests (targets 3 and 5); supplying a broad range of information material and publications on drug abuse control to governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions, the mass media and the public at large; and the granting of numerous interviews by Programme senior staff to the press, radio and television (target 7).

(d) Treatment and rehabilitation

38. In Africa, projects for treatment and rehabilitation have been under way in Mauritius, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. In the search for therapies appropriate to the African socio-cultural context, an innovative resource centre has been established involving officials, local communities and non-governmental organizations active in the care of drug-dependent persons. A more accurate assessment of the drug abuse problem is required before more projects can be formulated.

39. In South-East Asia, the Programme approved two new projects submitted by the Government of the Philippines to improve treatment facilities and to train after-care workers. In Thailand, highland development projects have been revised to deal with emerging problems of heroin abuse by hill tribes and drug-related contamination by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the precursor of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). An innovative treatment and rehabilitation project has targeted Bangkok, home of the majority of heroin abusers in Thailand.

40. In South and South-West Asia, a study of the epidemiology and treatment of drug-dependent persons entered its third year at Kabul. A treatment and

rehabilitation programme was designed for Bangladesh as part of the Programme's master-plan approach. In Pakistan, the project includes training and development of community-based treatment and rehabilitation services and support to professionals engaged in treatment of abusers and their families. In Nepal, a treatment and rehabilitation project has been designed for non-governmental organizations active in that field. Implementation of the demand reduction component of the Programme's work in India has progressed.

41. In Latin America, the Programme continued to strengthen treatment and rehabilitation facilities in the Andean countries through training programmes for professionals, offering particularly training in "therapeutic community" methods.

(e) Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

42. In Africa, the widespread availability of psychotropic substances on local street markets motivated the Programme to launch inquiries on illicit supply mechanisms and their social implications in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. Similar inquiries are expected in other West African countries. A broad-based assistance programme targeting the diversion of psychotropic substances from licit channels is in preparation. A programme for cannabis crop substitution in Morocco was positively reviewed, and a second phase is to start in 1992.

43. In South-East Asia, the integrated rural development project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic significantly improved roads and other infrastructure, agricultural training, applied research and the provision of health services. Preparatory activities started on a second highland development project financed with IFAD cooperation. Six highland development projects to eliminate illicit poppy cultivation continued in Thailand with the Programme's support.

44. In South-West Asia, rural development and crop substitution programmes in Afghanistan and Pakistan continued to be implemented in the second half of 1991 with assistance from the Programme. In Afghanistan, the rural rehabilitation and reconstruction project was expanded to include the major poppy-growing provinces.

45. In Latin America, Programme resources provided credit, agricultural materials and technical and managerial know-how to supply reduction projects in Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. Community projects in health, housing, water supply, sanitation and local representative groups were developed in support of these moves. In southern Cauca, Colombia, it was reported that in those areas where a Programme supply reduction project had been operating since 1985, the rate of coca eradication had reached 85 per cent. In Peru, activities focused on the upper Huallaga and Cuzco areas, while large rural development and income substitution projects continued in the Chapare and Yungas areas of Bolivia.

46. As a follow-up to the recommendations of a 1989 expert group meeting on environmentally safe methods for the eradication of illicit narcotic plants,

testing protocols for field trial studies have been elaborated. These will be considered by an expert panel for use by member States in field trials on chemical and biological control agents (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 15).

(f) Suppression of illicit drug traffic

47. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme provided a range of legal services to requesting States to assist them in becoming parties to and in implementing the international drug control conventions. These included advice to some 35 States on adjusting national laws, policies and infrastructure to implement the requirements and objectives of the conventions; on collecting national laws and making them available to all States; and on training judges, prosecutors and investigators to apply the laws effectively. Eight West African countries received follow-up assistance to a 1990 workshop on the harmonization of illicit drug control legislation (System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, para. 56 (a) and (c), 57, 148 (a) and 163 (1), and new para. 146 (a)). 10/

48. Work began on a regional legal assistance project for Eastern Europe to develop national drug legislation in conformity with the 1988 Convention and harmonize regional legislation with a view to facilitating joint drug enforcement operations (ibid., paras. 148 (a) and (h)). A fifth Programme grant will support the Andean Parliament in harmonizing legislation and in creating a "judicial space" in the Andean subregion (new para. 146 (b)).

49. The second in a series of legal workshops to assist States in identifying limitations in their legal capacity to implement the conventions fully and to overcome them was held at Sigatoka, Fiji, in September 1991 for 45 participants from 17 countries (para. 148 (a) and new para. 146 (b) and (c)).

50. A training programme for judges and prosecutors was expanded in the second half of 1991 from French-speaking countries, notably in Africa, to English-speaking countries in the Caribbean (new para. 146 (c)). In Bolivia, Programme assistance supported government measures to counter intimidation of judges by organized crime syndicates; to ensure the enforcement of sentences for serious crime convictions; to prepare a training manual; and to improve infrastructure in maximum security courts and prisons (new para. 146 (c) and (d)).

51. In the period under review, the Programme published 45 laws and regulations from 28 countries and prepared a cumulative index of such laws for 1991 (paras. 45 (c) and 163 (j)). A computerized library of drug control legislation of States is being established (para. 57). Work also began on the preparation of model legislation for licit and illicit control regimes, involving model classification of drugs and standardized texts for use by the common and civil law systems of States (para. 163 (j)). Data collection began for a directory of national authorities responsible for requests for international cooperation under the provisions of the 1988 Convention (para. 163 (h)).

52. The scientific and technical assistance programme was expanded to cover all major regions of the world, and a survey was completed to identify lacunae in geographic coverage and to serve as a guide for future assistance.

(g) Multisectoral activities

53. The United Nations has consistently encouraged Governments to analyse drug control issues and requirements at the national and regional levels. Under the drug control master-plan approach, endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-second session and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/32, a single document outlines all national or regional concerns in drug control and constitutes a reference for bilateral and multilateral institutions that may technically or financially support the country or region concerned. Master plans are an attempt to view the drug abuse problem in its totality and in relation to other country-wide issues, and to provide greater visibility for drug control concerns and their implications for domestic and foreign resource allocation. However, though the Programme considers master plans indispensable for a consistent, global strategy, the transnational character of illicit drug production and trafficking requires effective programmes at the subregional and regional levels. Essentially, this new approach requires the agreement of countries in crucial subregions to work out joint programmes. It is essential that the Programme be closely involved not only in providing assistance, but also in project execution. This modus operandi implies mutual monitoring of the activities of the collaborating countries and direct observation by Programme personnel of progress in the operations. The Global Programme of Action includes a recommendation that States increase their cooperation with the Programme in support of such subregional strategies.

(i) Africa

54. All subregions of the African continent have institutional structures aimed at achieving political and economic union in the subregion. In keeping with this vision, the Programme's assistance strategy focuses on the need for Governments to cooperate on their common concerns at the subregional level.

55. The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) has wholeheartedly endorsed this idea and taken steps to provide the subregion with a plan of action against drug trafficking and abuse. The Secretary of ECCAS has been mandated to negotiate drug-related agreements on behalf of central African States, and a special body, the technical committee, is to be established to examine drug problems and prepare proposals for decisions at the subregional level. A drug unit has been set up within the ECCAS secretariat. The Programme has undertaken to assist ECCAS in developing a subregional strategy through a three-year multisectoral project. In West Africa, the subregional strategy includes Programme assistance and cooperation in legal matters.

(ii) Asia and the Pacific

56. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme has engaged in extensive consultations with China, Myanmar and Thailand with a view to developing cooperative action to stem illicit narcotics production, trafficking and consumption. Provincial-level meetings since 1989 between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan were consolidated in July 1991 at a meeting held under the auspices of the Programme, in the border city of Zahedan, Islamic Republic of Iran, to consider ways of improving narcotics-related communication links. A project involving Programme assistance is currently being developed and the possibility of assisting law enforcement agencies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan in their interdiction efforts in the Baluchistan border regions is under consideration.

57. In addition to promoting subregional and regional activities, national master plans were also developed in 1991 at the request of the Governments of Bangladesh and Viet Nam.

(iii) Latin America and the Caribbean

58. The Programme provided assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture of the Andean Pact countries in elaborating a crop substitution and alternative development plan in coca-producing zones of their subregion and, with the cooperation of the International Trade Centre, operated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), in identifying substitute crops for coca and examining export prospects.

59. Following a mission by the Executive Director to the region in late 1991, the Programme began dialogues with the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on the need to formulate or update national master plans for drug abuse control.

60. The Drug Control Programme/INTERPOL Telecommunications Network linking 28 Caribbean countries continues to enable drug squads to communicate rapidly and securely with each other in the interdiction of illicit traffic. A regional training project for customs officers was launched and basic facsimile services will be supplied to ensure rapid communication between customs authorities in the region.

61. The Programme has also assisted many Caribbean countries in elaborating and implementing national drug control master plans.

(iv) Middle East and the Balkans

62. The Programme continued to concentrate its efforts in Europe on the regional Balkan route programme, aimed at strengthening drug law enforcement interdiction capacities in the region. The geographical scope of the programme was expanded in response to new developments in Eastern Europe. The Programme began two projects to integrate regional, bilateral and multilateral

activities in the region, one of which encompasses a regional drug law enforcement training project in which the Programme, CCC and INTERPOL cooperate.

63. A regional Balkan route drug laboratory project was in preparation to improve drug analysis. Favourable replies to requests for active participation from laboratories in countries at the western end of the Balkans are encouraging.

64. The Programme and INTERPOL prepared a joint questionnaire on a computerized Balkan route information network in December 1991 following a second meeting of the Balkan route working group in September 1991. The Programme also funded two regional training courses held by CCC for customs trainers in the region.

2. Department of Public Information

65. During the last half of 1991, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat consulted with the External Relations and Public Information Office of the Programme on future areas of cooperation and plans for the biennium 1994-1995.

66. A sponsorship booklet on the proposed United Nations photo exhibit on drug control was produced for use in fund-raising efforts. The objective was to obtain sponsorship by private sector organizations for this project, which is wholly dependent on external funding.

67. Advance copies of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 4/ were distributed to correspondents at Headquarters in English, French and Spanish, and were sent to all United Nations information centres and services in the appropriate languages.

68. Forty-seven radio programmes were produced on various drug-control themes. Among the subjects covered were Programme drug control strategies in developing countries, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, cooperation between the United Nations and national drug control agencies, satellite detection of drug crops, drugs in the workplace, money-laundering and government drug control proposals and programmes.

69. A "UN in Action" television programme on drug rehabilitation in Thailand was produced and distributed to television networks and stations around the world, including Cable News Network (CNN), which broadcasts them in more than 90 countries. The Department's 27-minute video on the international drug situation, entitled "High Hopes", was produced and distributed in English, French and Spanish.

70. Press releases on the deliberations of the General Assembly, in particular those of the Third and Fifth Committees, drew attention to the drug control efforts of the Organization. The Department also prepared press

releases on Programme initiatives and programmes, issuing them in New York, Geneva and Vienna, and distributing them through its network of information centres.

71. The Department continued to respond to public and press inquiries and also provided speakers to public meetings and non-governmental organizations as well as for radio interviews. A United Nations Day conference on drug control via satellite video link between United Nations Headquarters and Norfolk State University in Virginia, United States of America, was organized.

3. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

72. During the period under review, the crime prevention and criminal justice programme of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna devoted increasing attention to international drug control as a result of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Creation of an Effective International Crime and Justice Programme, held at Vienna from 5 to 9 August 1991, 11/ and the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991 (see A/46/703 and Corr.1).

73. The statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, adopted on the recommendation of the above-mentioned Ministerial Meeting in Paris, stipulated that the programme should focus on areas in which concerted action at the international level would be most effective. That resolution also recommended the establishment of a new commission on crime prevention and criminal justice as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council.

74. Two expert group meetings were convened in October 1991 to deal with issues related to drug control, including money-laundering, the tracing and forfeiture of illegally derived proceeds, monitoring of large-scale transactions, sentencing of drug offenders and law enforcement intelligence gathering and exchange. The first was an international seminar on organized crime, held at Suzdal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The second was a meeting on strategies to deal with transnational crime, held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. 12/

75. On the basis of a document on HIV and AIDS in prison, prepared in cooperation with WHO and submitted to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990, work has been initiated on the elaboration of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS, the final text of which is forthcoming as a technical publication.

76. Several documents related to drugs and women have been added to the resource collection in the Women's Information System, a computerized bibliographical database and software application developed and managed by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. A working paper on the implications of the AIDS epidemic for the advancement of women was prepared by the Division. Women may be infected with the HIV virus through sexual relationships with either intravenous drug abusers or sexual partners of intravenous drug abusers. One of the future priority themes for the Commission on the Status of Women will therefore be women, drug consumption and AIDS.

4. United Nations Development Programme

77. UNDP continued to respond to government requests primarily for assistance in multisectoral development-oriented activities. Programme development remained concentrated in the Asia and Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions.

78. The Governing Council recently mandated UNDP to give high priority to sustainable human development across all sectors, a principle that is being applied to drug control priorities and advocacy. In addition, the new UNDP programme approach has meant that assistance has been more tightly integrated by Governments into overall development objectives as well as more coherently linked with assistance from other sources.

79. UNDP is also collaborating in an initiative in four countries for experimental joint programming in drug abuse control. The initiative is sponsored by the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, which consists of IFAD, UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP), with the addition of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for this collaborative effort at country level.

5. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

80. During the reporting period, UNRWA and the Programme made arrangements for a consultancy, funded largely by the Programme, with UNRWA providing travel and logistical support. The consultant will visit Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to examine the health system and the situation of Palestine refugees with regard to abuse of both illicit and prescription drugs, and will make recommendations to both bodies.

6. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

81. During the reporting period a revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 was made in accordance with resolution 515 (XXIII) of ECLAC. Action in the area of drug control will become a part of the regular work programme of the ECLAC system for the biennium 1994-1995. Such action will be designed to increase government awareness of the magnitude of the problem and to assist them in setting up programmes aimed at preventing and reducing the production, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs and weakening their economic impact by the promotion of alternative development programmes.

82. A project designed to reduce illicit drug demand in Grenada, initiated in October 1989 with the financial support of the Programme and the Government of Grenada, was completed. It had been coordinated by the Caribbean subregional office of ECLAC, with the focus on drug demand reduction through activities such as increasing public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and fostering positive alternatives to drug-dependent lifestyles among social groups most highly exposed to such dangers.

7. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

(a) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

83. ESCWA initiated a study entitled "Impact of drug abuse among youth in countries of the ESCWA region: approaches to social re-integration". Its purpose is twofold: to conduct an epidemiological study of the nature and extent of drug abuse among youth in the region; and to evaluate existing programmes and services providing drug abuse intervention for youth. The consultants from the ESCWA region were identified and their terms of reference formulated. A standardized questionnaire and guidelines for country data collection were designed for use by national consultants. A consultant was engaged to consolidate a regional study on the basis of the national reports submitted. A study entitled "Review of national policies and programmes for drug abuse in the ESCWA region" was under revision. Another study reviewing national policies and programmes for crime prevention and control in countries of the ESCWA region was also being reviewed.

(b) Treatment and rehabilitation

84. In the ESCWA study on the impact of drug abuse among youth in countries of the region, special emphasis was placed on evaluating existing services, treatment and rehabilitation, and on identifying innovative services for social reintegration of drug-addicted persons, with a view to replicating successful experiences.

(c) Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

85. A case-study on economic and social approaches to eradication of hashish and opium production and consumption in Lebanon was designed.

8. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

86. UNRISD and the United Nations University (UNU) are carrying out a joint research programme on the socio-economic and political impact of production, trade and use of illicit narcotic drugs. Under the first phase of the programme, the Handbook of Research on the Illicit Drug Traffic: Socio-Economic and Political Consequences was published along with two UNRISD discussion papers.

87. The second phase of the programme, currently in progress, involves 10 country studies covering Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand and the United States of America (Kentucky and Tennessee), together with a comparative cross-country analysis. A workshop was held at Geneva in order to bring together researchers and exchange background information on issues of concern to their respective countries. Two country studies were completed by the end of 1991, and a second workshop organized with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme was scheduled to be held at Vienna in 1992.

(a) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

88. The research programme involving the countries mentioned in paragraph 87 includes a comparative study of drug abuse patterns in collaboration with UNU, and encompasses the area of responsibility of UNRISD, which is concerned with the socio-economic and political characteristics of illicit drug traffic in different countries. The programme also analyses the effects of national and international anti-drug policies designed to deal with illicit drug trafficking (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline target 1), and the country studies reflect the impact of the illicit trade on vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples (ibid., target 2).

(b) Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

89. Researchers are gathering general data concerning illicit crops being grown in the countries studied, size of holdings, yields per hectare, labour input and prices obtained by farmers. Land tenure and other geographical, political, social and economic conditions are being examined, as well as the effectiveness of interdiction programmes, crop eradication schemes and alternative development programmes (ibid., target 14).

9. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

90. During the last six months of 1991, UNICRI, collaborated with UNESCO in the implementation of an educational project on drug abuse prevention targeted at high-school students in Malta. From November 1991, the UNICRI "Information for Prevention" campaign, consisting in the dissemination of information on drug abuse through pharmacies, has been proceeding in Malta.

91. An ad hoc handbook on prevention techniques for counteracting deviant behaviour among pre-adolescents has been prepared for police officer training courses in drug abuse prevention in Italian secondary schools. Two educational videotapes have been produced with the aim of fostering among young people the ability to offer resistance to pressure. Two training seminars on prevention and training methodologies have been held for health and social workers. UNICRI has also prepared a two-volume handbook on training techniques for the prevention of drug abuse and related phenomena.

92. As a follow-up to the UNICRI "Cocaine Today" seminar, a first meeting including representatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, WHO, the United Nations Office at Geneva and the European Economic Community (EEC) was convened to identify specific follow-up activities and relevant projects. The English version of the proceedings of the seminar, entitled "Cocaine today: its effects on the individual and society", has been published.

93. In autumn 1991 the Drug Abuse Comprehensive Centre began its operations. Updated materials on drug abuse and related pathologies and articles from about 150 specialized journals were entered in a database with a new ad hoc software for their cataloguing. The first four issues of the Centre's bulletin were published and distributed in autumn 1991.

10. World Food Programme

94. WFP supports national and international efforts in the field of drug abuse control, although its contribution has been somewhat limited in scope. WFP assistance has been mainly in support of rural development schemes that seek to provide alternatives to the production of narcotic plants, primarily the opium poppy. WFP food aid can provide supplementary food rations to local farmers participating in such schemes or finance local labour costs.

95. The so-called "poppy clause", designed in cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, continued to be the primary focus of the contribution of WFP to the international control of drugs. The clause prohibits the use of WFP inputs either directly or indirectly on land where narcotic plants are illicitly grown. WFP retains the right to suspend assistance if those conditions are not observed. The poppy clause, which represents a specific disincentive to the cultivation of illicit crops by project participants, is introduced in every project approved by WFP for

execution in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, where poppy is cultivated. In addition to the three ongoing projects to which the clause applies, a fourth has recently been approved.

96. In Bolivia, WFP continued to contribute to health centres in the Yungas area within the context of the programme of the fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. WFP is prepared to support any drug reduction or rehabilitation programme where a meaningful contribution could be made to meeting food needs.

B. Specialized agencies and related organizations

1. International Labour Organisation

97. ILO continued to expand its programmes on vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration of recovering addicts in the community and prevention and assistance measures in the workplace. The ILO strategy focuses on data collection, analysis and dissemination, technical advisory services, staff training and implementing the resolution of the International Labour Conference, adopted in 1987, concerning measures against drug and alcohol abuse in working and social life. It also supports the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the System-Wide Action Plan for Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action.

98. The Joint Maritime Commission of ILO, at its twenty-sixth session, in October 1991, adopted a resolution concerning drugs and alcohol in the maritime industry. The resolution stressed the need for international action to address the question of drug and alcohol usage in the maritime industry, which can involve the safety, health and welfare of seafarers, the safety and security of the ship, and the efficiency of shipping operations. The resolution asked ILO to convene a tripartite meeting of experts on the subject, with the aim of drafting guiding principles on drug and alcohol policies and programmes in the industry.

(a) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

99. In the context of the prevention of drug abuse in the workplace (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 4), the development of workplace initiatives to prevent drug and alcohol problems was actively pursued with the promotion of a range of potential responses, including policy development, information, education, health promotion, treatment and rehabilitation. Staff training was the core activity in promoting such programmes. Six ILO projects in this field are described below:

(a) ILO, Norway and the United States jointly sponsored a seminar on the international exchange of information on drugs in the workplace, held at Bergen, Norway, in August 1991. Some 70 experts from 25 countries

participated in the meeting, which focused on ways and means of improving information exchange in promoting workplace initiatives to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol problems.

(b) ILO and EEC initiated a project on policies and programmes on drugs in the workplace, identifying country collaborators and conducting a literature search.

(c) An ILO/EEC project on prevention and assistance programmes for workers with alcohol and drug-related problems in India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand moved into its third phase, focusing on the development of plant-level programmes within specific enterprises.

(d) ILO and Norway have sponsored a project aimed at the establishment of resource centres for rehabilitation, workplace initiatives and community action on drugs and alcohol (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia). This project includes activities that also relate to targets 5, 29 to 32 and 35 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline.

(e) ILO, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Zimbabwe jointly implemented the second phase of a project for the establishment of a community-based rehabilitation service for drug-dependent persons. The project terminated in August 1991, and a tripartite review meeting was held at Harare in November 1991. The meeting recommended that a third phase of the project should be implemented. The project serves as an important model for the region.

(f) An ILO/United Nations International Drug Control Programme project on prevention and reduction of drug and alcohol problems in the workplace in Mauritius continued its activities with a workshop held in July 1991.

(b) Treatment and rehabilitation

100. Development of an appropriate policy and related legislation concerning rehabilitation and social reintegration (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 29) is a central feature of ILO activities. Policy and programming issues are addressed through technical advisory missions, orientation workshops and training seminars.

101. ILO research into addiction rehabilitation programmes in preparation for a manual for drug abuse control policy makers, which will also have relevance for target 35, moved into its second phase.

102. During this period, technical advisory missions were undertaken to Côte d'Ivoire, India, Malawi, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

103. Training for personnel working with drug addicts (target 32) continues to constitute the central activity within the ILO programme on drugs. In this connection, activities for the reporting period included the following four programmes or projects:

(a) Demonstration programmes in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were a feature of the ILO/UNDP Asian regional programme on community drug rehabilitation.

(b) ILO continued its inputs into the United Nations International Drug Control Programme/Myanmar programme on drug abuse control with the services of a rehabilitation consultant.

(c) The ILO/United Nations International Drug Control Programme/Thailand project aimed at strengthening rehabilitation programmes for recovering addicts continued with staff training and development of appropriate services.

(d) ILO, UNDP, the International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse, the Colombo Plan Bureau and the University of Science in Malaysia collaborated in a manpower development project to improve rehabilitation and after-care, holding a two-week training course in the Philippines in November 1991 for 23 participants from 11 countries.

104. A final goal of all ILO projects is social reintegration of persons who have undergone programmes for treatment and rehabilitation (target 35), with specific measures aimed at assisting recovering addicts in the process of reintegration and adjustment to family, working and social life. These include after-care programmes, family participation, self-help groups and income-generating activities.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(a) Strengthening the licit drug control system

105. The Remote Sensing Centre in the Research and Technology Development Division of FAO is involved in a project aimed at refining satellite imagery technology and ground verification procedures related to the detection of poppy cultivation. The purpose is to select and test appropriate technologies to facilitate the use of high-resolution satellite imagery in establishing inventories of and monitoring illicit cultivation of narcotic crops.

106. The ability to judge the success of crop reduction programmes may be dependent on the satellite remote sensing capability to detect and monitor changes in narcotic crop production. Narcotic crop monitoring experiments and feasibility studies conducted to date have used aerial cameras, aircraft scanners and commercial orbiting satellites (such as the United States Landsat-TM and the French SPOT). Some examples of studies conducted to detect coca, opium poppy and marijuana crops have produced a variety of results, with the conclusion that satellite monitoring of illicit narcotic crops could be successful under optimal conditions.

107. In an effort to evaluate more fully the potential of remote sensing, FAO is executing, on behalf of its Office for Project Services, a letter of

agreement that deals with the evaluation of remotely sensed data for poppy identification in three provinces of Afghanistan. The project, funded by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, is designed to test the practicality and accuracy of utilizing multi-sensor remote-sensing satellite imagery for the identification of poppy in three major producing areas of Helmand, Nangahar and Badakhstan.

108. The availability of imagery acquired during the critical flowering period of the crop is perceived as one of the most important parameters for the success of this project. The detailed interpretation will be supported from the field by Programme staff using hand-held receivers to provide exact geographical coordinates of currently cultivated poppy fields in the global positioning system. The results of the study are anticipated by the end of 1992.

109. The FAO Investment Centre, under its cooperation programme with IFAD, is currently involved in the preparation of an agricultural development project in the border hill areas of Myanmar. Initial preparatory work has included a number of socio-economic and production system surveys carried out in the project area by means of rapid rural appraisal techniques and map preparation by remote-sensing satellite imagery.

(b) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

110. During the reporting period, FAO participation in project activities related to the prevention and reduction of the demand for illicit drugs has been minimal. There is a growing interest in the possibility of technical assistance in the area of drug-related educational programmes, which may be initiated through the agricultural extension services, work with agricultural cooperatives, the People's Participation Programme, and rural youth and young farmer programmes that provide opportunities to discuss the hazards of drug abuse.

(c) Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

111. FAO input in the elimination of the supply of drugs is through the detection of areas where illegal crops are grown, as outlined above.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

112. The activities of the UNESCO programme of preventive education against drug abuse have been guided, inter alia, by the recommendations contained in resolution 1.9 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-sixth session, held in Paris in October and November 1991.

113. Contributions to the achievement of specific Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline targets and to activities called for under the System-Wide Action Plan for Drug Abuse Control are outlined below.

(a) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

114. Inter-agency cooperation at regional and international levels (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 3 and the System-Wide Action Plan) has been carried out through preparation of a research guide covering monographs by research centres in Mediterranean countries, and through participation in a meeting with the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, held in July 1991, to discuss joint preventive education activities, and in the sixth International Conference, "Contra Spem in Spem: Drugs and Alcoholism against Life", held at Vatican City in November 1991.

115. Diffusion and exchange of information (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 3 and the System-Wide Action Plan, chap. II) has been facilitated by the following means: preparation of an information network project with the collaboration of the Commission of the European Community; diffusion of UNESCO documents on preventive education to member States, non-governmental organizations and individuals; demonstrations on preventive education at the UNESCO documentation centre; and collection of audiovisual materials and written documents on preventive education from different regions to enlarge the documentation centre.

116. Technical and financial assistance for improved training of agents involved in drug abuse prevention (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 3) was given to support a national training course for Senegalese teachers. Similar assistance, in collaboration with Governments or institutions, resulted in the following activities: design and administration of a questionnaire on drug consumption targeted at secondary-school female students in specific semi-urban and rural areas of Greece; creation of an informatics programme to detect risk groups and determine the motivation for drug abuse in Armenia; mapping of institutions devoted to preventive education on drugs in Uruguay and Argentina; and a Training Course for Guidance Teachers in Methodologies of Substance Abuse Prevention, held in Malta in October 1991.

117. Technical assistance was extended to country projects financially supported by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (System-Wide Action Plan, chap. II) in Ghana, Myanmar, Senegal, the Caribbean subregion (training on strategies of preventive education) and five Andean countries (preparation of a project of preventive education).

118. The publication of audiovisual materials and research (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, target 2) yielded the following results: a Teachers' Guide and a Facilitators' Manual under the programme of preventive education against drug abuse in Ghana; a Teachers' Sourcebook and two pedagogical videos produced under the operational project in the Caribbean; a list of world-wide non-governmental organizations dealing with the drug problem, with a view to collecting their audiovisual materials and selecting those active in the field of preventive education; and the final report on the mapping exercise referred to in paragraph 113 above, in collaboration with the Latin American Centre on Youth.

(b) Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts

119. In the context of technical assistance for the promotion of social reintegration of people "at risk" (target 30), the operational project in Senegal provides vocational training and teaching of life skills for the social reintegration of out-of-school young people.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization

(a) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

120. An assessment of the world-wide situation regarding prevention of substance abuse in the aviation workplace was made in implementation of resolution A27-12 adopted by the Assembly of ICAO, which urges the ICAO Council to give high priority to the elaboration of concrete measures to prevent and eliminate the abuse of illicit drugs and of other substances by crew members, air traffic controllers, mechanics and other international civil aviation staff.

121. Replies indicated that States should be provided with guidance material related to detection, prevention and suppression of substance abuse. While provisions in existing ICAO regulatory documents, if properly implemented, represent a sufficient safeguard, the development of additional guidance material with emphasis on educational programmes should be expedited.

(b) Suppression of illicit drug traffic

122. A consultation of ICAO member States revealed that technical procedures were being introduced to combat the illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air, despite such difficulties as the wide range of means of concealment used, personnel limitations, the lack of detection equipment and poor performance standards.

123. States also indicated that aviation security work in the prevention of unlawful interference with civil aviation contributed indirectly to suppression of illicit transport of drugs by air. Security screening of passengers, baggage and cargo and the protection of access to the aircraft are a deterrent to drug smuggling.

124. It was concluded that the framework of the Convention on International Civil Aviation and the standards and recommended practices contained in its technical annexes give States full freedom of action to prevent and suppress unlawful air navigation practices and the import or export of illicit substances by air.

5. World Health Organization

125. In keeping with its mandate within the United Nations system, WHO aims at providing leadership on the health aspects of drug and alcohol abuse, with a focus on the need for a new approach to the problem of substance abuse in general. In particular, the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse seeks to highlight demand reduction as a fundamental global strategy in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse.

126. Within the total response to drug abuse, the health element deserves prominence. Through collaborating centres and individual experts, as well as through regional offices and country representatives, WHO is uniquely placed to bring together the experience of the medical, health, scientific and social sectors, cutting across national differences in a global effort to deal with the causes as well as the consequences of substance abuse.

(a) Strengthening the licit drug control system

127. In order to update the international drug control system, WHO continued to strengthen the collection and assessment of information on the abuse liability of new psychoactive substances through the development of an early warning system on the abuse liability of medicinal psychoactive drugs based on the existing international drug monitoring programme.

128. In the area of human resource development for drug regulatory control, WHO collaborated with the International Narcotics Control Board in a training seminar for drug control administrators in Africa. Preparatory work, including discussions with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, was initiated to launch a project to assist in strengthening national regulatory agencies in a number of countries in Africa. Collaboration with the Programme's Laboratory continued in the area of fellowship training in laboratory testing of drugs of abuse.

(b) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

129. Patterns of drug abuse are constantly changing and, as a result, policies and programmes of drug abuse control need to be kept under close scrutiny. WHO is therefore reviewing policy options, taking into account historical and anthropological experience of different ways of dealing with drug abuse, including alternative control strategies. In order to help individual Governments carry out critical assessments of substance abuse and take appropriate action, the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse has placed emphasis on the development of national drug demand reduction plans.

130. The Programme on Substance Abuse has good working contacts with other United Nations agencies, first and foremost with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. Other close collaborators within the United Nations family include ESCAP, ILO, UNDP, UNICRI, and the Office of the United Nations Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes

relating to Afghanistan. Collaboration has been strengthened with an increasingly wide range of governmental and non-governmental organizations working at national, regional and global levels. Within WHO, the close collaboration of the Programme on Substance Abuse with the other divisions of the Organization has continued.

131. Many WHO activities in the field of substance abuse rely on the participation of WHO collaborating centres in all regions of the world. Activities have been undertaken in the following fields: out-of-school and street children; polydrug use; perceptions and practices of substance abuse; health implications of substance abuse; the Abuse Trends Linkage Alerting System; abuse of volatile substances; study on drug injection; development of prototype training materials; alcohol and the elderly; early warning system for abuse of medicinal drugs; family and community response to drug abuse; and regional responses to the cocaine problem. Work on a global study of women and drug abuse was started. The study will describe both the particular health needs of women and their role in responding to drug abuse problems.

(c) Treatment and rehabilitation

132. High priority has been given to research that is of immediate relevance to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation issues, as well as to action designed to minimize the impact of drug and alcohol abuse on family welfare. In the specific area of treatment and rehabilitation, WHO has pursued the following activities:

(a) It continued to serve as an executing agency for Programme-funded country programmes in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

(b) It developed guidelines for assessing standards of care for substance abuse treatment.

(c) It prepared an overview of the main types of treatment used around the world. The report considers both general and specialized treatments, including psychotherapy, pharmacotherapy, self-help and traditional medicine. It also analyses external factors that influence treatment systems.

(d) It prepared a report on matching treatment to the needs of patients in order to improve the accessibility of treatment. Work is in process to expand it to include populations with special needs, such as street children, refugees, the elderly and indigenous populations.

(e) It developed instruments dealing with epidemiological and clinical matters, including separate sections dealing with problems of substance abuse. This action was undertaken within the context of the joint WHO and United States Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration project on diagnosis and classification of mental disorders and alcohol and drug-related problems. It reflects the fact that effective treatment depends on accurate diagnosis of drug-related problems.

(d) Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

133. The Programme on Substance Abuse has worked closely with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the WHO Office of International Cooperation in trying to identify appropriate measures whereby the WHO system could support the health components of Programme-integrated rural development projects aimed at reducing the supply of illicit drugs.

6. World Bank

Multisectoral activities

134. In its drug control initiatives, the World Bank has been concerned with the adverse economic and social consequences of reduced production of narcotic raw materials, which constitute an important source of income for many disadvantaged people in the Andean region, particularly in Peru and Bolivia.

135. The World Bank has sought to tackle the fundamental issue, which is the lack of alternative development options. It focuses not only on activities that may have a direct impact on the geographical areas and population involved in coca production, but also on broader economic development programmes that have an indirect impact and are necessary complements to more direct initiatives.

136. In Bolivia, programmes undertaken or planned in the agricultural sector are expected to help reduce coca production and boost production of licit crops by the following means: improving agricultural research and extension services; promoting high-value agro-exports based on small- and medium-scale farming; promoting sustainable agricultural practices in lowlands; fostering land markets and increased security of tenure; and developing mechanisms to channel funds to and implement small projects in poverty-stricken rural areas. These activities are complemented by a host of programmes designed to improve education and health systems, enhance the provision of basic infrastructure, develop the energy and mining sectors, support market-oriented economic policies and improve government administrative capabilities.

137. In Peru, the World Bank focuses on the rehabilitation of roads connecting the coca-growing areas to the coast in order to improve the marketability of licit agricultural products. Complementary development activities range from improved health and education services to support of government macroeconomic stabilization policies.

7. International Monetary Fund

138. The activities of IMF concentrate on the financial aspects of money-laundering. IMF has participated in various international meetings on this problem, in particular that of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering held in September 1991. A group was commissioned to study ways of improving the measurement of capital flows with a view to shedding light on unrecorded money flows associated with drug trafficking and other illicit activities. This group completed its work during the reporting period.

8. International Fund for Agricultural Development

139. IFAD is seeking to address the supply side of the drug problem. In the context of its rural poverty alleviation programmes in areas where drug crops are cultivated or in adjacent areas, IFAD is trying to curb illicit cultivation or prevent further expansion of cultivation by improving agricultural productivity and promoting off-farm activities that offer alternative legal sources of income to the rural poor. Most of the projects implemented during the reporting period include the granting of credits, improvement of support services (especially agricultural advice and field research), community development, building up social and physical infrastructure, opening up new land for cultivation and the establishment of land titles. IFAD has helped finance three projects in Bolivia (total cost of $47.4 million; IFAD contribution $31.3 million), and in Peru (total cost $84 million; IFAD contribution $19 million).

140. In Asia, a programme in the Lao People's Democratic Republic became operational in 1991 (total cost $10.3 million; United Nations International Drug Control Programme contribution of $6 million during the first three years of the planned seven-year programme). Following a mission to the border areas of Myanmar in March 1991, IFAD engaged in the formulation of a border hills area project. In this process, IFAD worked closely with the Programme (opium crop substitution), FAO/UNDP (watershed development), UNDP (coordination and survey support), UNICEF (community gardens and water supply) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (water supply and feeder roads).

141. IFAD has also strengthened its collaboration in the field of drug control with other agencies of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, in particular UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP. The rationale for joint action in this context is based on the relationship between drug crop production and rural poverty. IFAD looks forward to collaboration on specific operational matters in the field of drug control with agencies of the Group. In recognition of the major contribution these agencies can make to international drug control efforts, and at the suggestion of IFAD, the Group decided to set up a task force on drug control to coordinate and reinforce collaborative action in this field.

9. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

(a) Strengthening of the licit drug control system

142. UNIDO continued to carry out programmes with the aim of strengthening the analytical capabilities of national laboratories in the quality control of drugs under international control and in detecting and estimating the flow of illicit drugs. Projects in this area included training of technical staff in detection techniques and analytical methods and strengthening of laboratory infrastructure. During the reporting period, the national drug quality control laboratory of Viet Nam was provided with assistance in the production of standards and reagents for distribution to all provincial control laboratories.

(b) Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

143. Two international consultants were recruited for a project in Bolivia involving the processing and commercialization of agro-industrial products, including the identification of export possibilities.

144. The technological capabilities of developing countries in agronomy and in the processing of medicinal and aromatic plants have been strengthened to enable them to initiate crop substitution programmes. There was progress in the implementation of such programmes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guatemala, Madagascar, Rwanda, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam.

145. A training course on the industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants was held in Turkey in September 1991 for participants from nine developing countries, with the emphasis on aspects of cultivation, processing and quality assessment. The participants were encouraged to initiate economically viable projects for rural development and supplementary income generation.

10. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

146. The draft final act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations contains references to illicit narcotic crops. The results of the negotiations so far will be implemented on completion of the process.

147. With reference to market access, developed countries are to take into account the particular needs of, and conditions in, developing countries by providing improved opportunities and terms of access for agricultural products of particular interest to these countries, including the fullest liberalization of trade in tropical agricultural products as agreed at the mid-term review of the Round, and in products of particular importance to the diversification of production from the growing of illicit narcotic crops.

148. In respect of domestic support, special and differential treatment will reflect the agreement by participants that government measures of assistance, whether direct or indirect, to encourage agricultural and rural development are an integral part of the development programmes of developing countries. Accordingly, domestic support to producers to encourage diversification from the growing of illicit narcotic crops will be exempt from reduction where implemented as part of agricultural and rural development programmes in these countries.

149. In 1991, the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) was appointed executing agency for the implementation of a project for the development of crop substitution programmes for coca bush in the Andean region. Activities are to be completed in 1992, and include the demand situation and export prospects for substitution crops and alternative products.

III. EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

150. At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/102 entitled "Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", which strengthened the terms of, and had the same title as, resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990, adopted by the Assembly at its forty-fifth session. In those resolutions, the Assembly called upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement the mandates of the Global Programme of Action, and requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and continuously monitor the progress on its implementation. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually on all activities related to the Global Programme of Action, including those of Governments. The present section responds to the request for a report on the efforts of Governments.

151. In paragraphs 51 and 55 of the Global Programme of Action, States were urged to become parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 13/ as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 14/ to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 3/ and to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. 5/

152. Between July and December 1991, two States became parties to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (increasing the total number of parties to that Convention to 135), one State became a party to the 1971 Convention (bringing the total to 106 States parties), and 12 States became parties to the 1988 Convention (which now has 63 States parties).

153. A number of States reported efforts made with a view to implementing the 1988 Convention. The penal codes of several States were amended in order to provide for more stringent penalties for drug trafficking offences. Some

Governments also reported measures adopted to strengthen their judicial, legal and law enforcement systems, in particular in the area of justice administration, as well as the adoption of measures to protect the judiciary from intimidation.

154. New legislative texts relating to the 1988 Convention were transmitted to the Secretary-General by Afghanistan, Japan, New Zealand, Malawi, Peru, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire. With respect to article 3, "Offences and sanctions", Afghanistan passed a law concerning the cultivation of the opium poppy and cannabis plant, drug trafficking and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Concerning article 4, "Jurisdiction", Japan passed new laws, which, inter alia, extend Japanese jurisdiction over drug offences committed outside Japan. With respect to article 5, "Confiscation", New Zealand enacted comprehensive legislation providing for the confiscation of proceeds of serious criminal offences, including drug trafficking offences and related measures. Regarding article 6 "Extradition", and article 7, "Mutual legal assistance", Malawi passed two acts, the first relating to the transfer of convicted prisoners to or from Malawi to serve sentence, and the second relating to mutual legal assistance in criminal matters including drug trafficking. With respect to article 11, "Controlled delivery", Japan passed a new law enabling Japanese authorities to utilize this investigative technique. Japan, Peru, Spain and the United Kingdom all enacted new laws to implement the precursor control provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. Zaire enacted a new law to create a national authority pertaining to, inter alia, the coordination of domestic and international cooperation measures dealt with by the Convention.

155. Concerning article 17 of the 1988 Convention, "Illicit traffic by sea", efforts have been undertaken within the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe to prepare a convention to facilitate implementation of the provisions of the article, particularly those on procedures to enable flag States to respond quickly and effectively to requests to stop and board vessels suspected of being used for illicit drug traffic.

156. Governments preparing for implementation of the 1988 Convention often placed particular emphasis on action against money laundering, on the adoption of measures to facilitate the confiscation of the proceeds derived from illicit trafficking, on action to combat drug trafficking on the high seas and on initiatives to develop effective cooperation between customs authorities and international commercial carriers concerning, among other things, mutual legal assistance and the use of the law enforcement technique of controlled delivery.

157. Several States reported positive results from the establishment of bilateral and multilateral agreements, especially in the area of mutual legal assistance, enabling courts to give effect to overseas confiscation orders from other countries.

158. Consistent with paragraph 54 of the Global Programme of Action, which requests that consideration be given to the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements aimed at suppressing illicit trafficking, a number of Governments reported the conclusion of such bilateral agreements.

159. The implementation of various programmes for treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers was reported by Governments in all geographical areas. Successful programmes were mostly characterized by an interdisciplinary approach aimed at social reintegration of the drug abuser, drawing on existing community resources.

160. Virtually every country has now adopted some measures with a view to achieving an assessment of the extent of drug misuse and abuse as well as the organization of data collection and data evaluation systems. The degree of establishment of these assessment systems varies considerably. While some countries are in the final stage of implementing sophisticated national database systems enabling a thorough study of the drug abuse problem, others are in the process of identifying suitable focal points for data collection purposes.

161. Reports revealed a broad diversity with regard to special subpopulations surveyed. Several studies focused on particular relationships, such as that between drugs and crime, drugs and family conflicts, and drug abuse in weightlifting and body-building. Other specific studies included social and biochemical effects of illicit drug abuse, misuse of psychotropic substances by sex group, inhalant sniffing among underprivileged young people and regional differences in the use of public services by intravenous drug users. Some Governments reported having created formal coordination bodies for the collection and dissemination of drug abuse data. A number of States reported lack of financial support and trained personnel as the main obstacle to setting up more sophisticated data collection systems.

162. Nearly all countries developed and implemented some type of educational programme for drug prevention usually aimed at specific target groups such as teachers, social workers, parents and health professionals, but also for the police and the armed forces. Seminars, workshops and lecturers were, as a rule, important components of such efforts. There was a growing trend to integrate drug education curricula into existing school programmes.

163. While many countries were aware of the problem of drug abuse at the workplace, only a very limited number reported having conducted drug abuse assessment studies during the period in question. Serious efforts were undertaken by some Governments to create awareness among employers through workshops. One Government organized a workshop for personnel managers in the private sector. Other Governments focus on the employee side. One country works with "wellness profiles" in order to assess the physical and social well-being of employees. Two countries reported using control measures in the form of urine screening so as to minimize the level of abuse at the workplace.

164. Concerning prevention programmes by civic, community and special interest groups and law enforcement agencies, country reports from all geographical areas indicated the implementation of some type of programme. However, only in a small number of countries were these single prevention activities integrated into an overall prevention strategy. Most Governments reported that the development of such activities was dependent upon a single implementing group or association. Telephone helplines for the problem of drug abuse were reported to have been established in two countries.

165. The effort devoted to the development of leisure-time activities varied considerably from region to region. European countries reported focusing on these activities using the concept of "drug free" areas. Governments in other regions reported implementing income-generating activities so as to deter young abusers. Most countries reported initiatives centred around cultural, sporting or human development activities, including painting competitions, photography courses, music festivals, youth fairs, drug-free bistros and discothèques or religious study. The common element in all these activities was the promotion of positive drug-free lifestyles. Lack of motivation of youth to participate in these programmes was indicated as a problem by some Governments.

166. Almost all countries used the mass media for activities in the area of prevention through campaigns (radio, television, newspapers, broadcast messages), production of materials (leaflets, posters, billboards, videos) or the dissemination of information on drug-control initiatives taken by the Government or action groups. In most countries, legal regulations prevent the promotion of drugs or the encouragement of drug abuse in the media. Means of enlisting media help included ad hoc activities such as press briefings, conferences or seminars, meetings and workshops.

167. A variety of measures aimed at treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration were reported from all geographical areas. Programmes that emphasized a comprehensive approach to treatment and involved the family of the drug abuser were the most successful. Approaches and goals for such programmes still vary greatly. Some see the improvement of the physical and social well-being of drug abusers as a goal in itself, whereas for others only total abstinence can be the final objective. Still others accept long-term methadone maintenance, for example, as a positive step towards a drug-free life. Nevertheless, two paths of development can be discerned: one is the approach of health promotion, the other a deterrent and law enforcement approach.

168. Several Governments referred to the high costs incurred in combating illicit drug trafficking and preventing drug abuse. In view of the weak economic and financial situation of some countries, often characterized by high unemployment or poor infrastructure, as well as the lack of trained and experienced personnel in drug control matters, many Governments, especially in developing countries, reported that they were ill-equipped to effectively combat illicit trafficking and drug abuse and required assistance to implement the Global Programme of Action.

Notes

1/ See E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

2/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.4.

5/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F/R/S.83.XI.5.

7/ ST/NAR/3.

8/ ST/NAR/4.

9/ E/CN.7/1992/8.

10/ E/1990/39/Add.1, p. 10.

11/ See A/CONF.156/2.

12/ See E/CN.15/1992/4/Add.1.

13/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

14/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.